

THE CHINA WEEKLY
REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its
Intercourse with Other Nations*

Ways and Means of Solving China's Problems

Mr. Rodney Gilbert Writes
A Book!

Newest Western Ideas and China's Needs

By Grover Clark

Early Dwellers of the Upper Yangtze

By Charles Dailey

評密

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1926

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REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager
LIZEN SCHENG, Assistant Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
H. P. SHASTRI

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WAYS AND MEANS OF SOLVING CHINA'S PROBLEMS

THE first half of the month of May has seen considerable shedding of light as to ways and means for the solving of China's problems both internal and external. Two well known characters in China's contemporary political life and one not as well known may be considered as exponents of various methods of attacking these problems. The two former are Messrs. Sun Chuan-fang and W. W. Yen; the latter is Dr. N. Y. Kuo, vice-president of Fuh-tan University. The ideas of the latter we may first present and discuss. Dr. Kuo is a young man who received his advanced education in the West, who holds a teaching and an administrative position in a growing educational institution and who might be expected to approach a consideration of the problems of the day in a restrained and judicial attitude. This he can hardly be said to do if we are to credit an interview which he is said to have granted to a reporter of the *Far Eastern News Agency* recently. As reported by the *Mingkuopao*, Dr. Kuo approaches the subject of China's international relations by way of the Shanghai incident of May 30, 1925. Quite regardless both of the early history of Shanghai as a place of residence set apart for foreigners in which Chinese were for years forbidden to settle, and of the fact that Conciliar government is practically unknown in the cities of China in which the people have surprisingly little voice in settling city problems, Dr. Kuo is quoted as advocating Chinese representation on the Municipal Council on a basis of the amount of taxes paid—a problem which we discussed in our issue for May 15. Dr. Kuo also advocates the restoration of the International Mixed Court (a policy with which we are pleased to say we agree) as a step toward the "abolition of consular jurisdiction and the cancellation of all unequal treaties". Without deigning to notice the anarchical conditions which prevail almost throughout his native country, other than to remark that "the people should settle up all their differences and should cooperate against the foreigners" this young educationalist advocates that all Chinese shall abstain from the use of British goods—in other words continue the boycott indefinitely. He declares himself to be "in absolute opposition to a declaration of strike, a cessation of studies, conducting of demonstrative processions and the holding of mass meetings, because we suffer too heavy a loss by resorting to such measures; we can do very little to damage foreigners" (!) He closes his remarks by advising the British that "the Chinese people of today are entirely different to those of twenty years ago" and that "if the British do not change their attitude towards China

immediately and hand back to us our rights" that it will be impossible for him "to talk of friendship with them."

ONE regrets exceedingly to read such statements and can but hope that Dr. Kuo has been misquoted and that he is broader-minded and more thoughtful than the interviewer gives the reader to suppose. If these ideas truly represent Dr. Kuo one deplores the trend of education in the institution in which he is vice-president. With relief one turns to a consideration of the plans of Dr. W. W. Yen and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Our reader will not have forgotten the ringing message released a few months ago by His Excellency Tong Shao-yi to the effect that as regards extraterritoriality in China and the causes for its maintenance here, that any government which is not good enough for the foreigners in China is not good enough for the Chinese. In speaking thus Mr. Tong not only showed his statesmanship but made it quite clear that he does not belong to that school of democratic or bolshevistic thinkers who believe in tearing down that which is higher but rather that he holds with building up that which is lower. If a Procrustean bed must be used in politics it is better that the bed should stretch the patient to its length than that the patient's head and feet should be cut off in order to make him fit the bed.

IN a recent message to his countrymen sent from Peking, Dr. Yen, the recently re-appointed Premier of China, made the following comment: "The best means of averting confusion in the present situation and of relieving the populace from misfortune and misery, lie without doubt in according respect to the national law—but to recognize facts is of the utmost necessity . . . Civil wars follow each other year after year, and the populace is being subjected to great misery . . . If concrete measures for the development of local industry are devised and put in force, it is evident that the resuscitation of the country will soon be achieved." The Premier then goes on to point out that the Peking government is the central government for the country as a whole, that it is dependent on the salt revenues and upon unobstructed means of communication, and requests the cooperation of the military authorities throughout the land for the stopping of seizure of salt revenues and of means of communication. He concludes: "If the foregoing reforms can be accomplished good results will accrue". It is noteworthy that the statesmanlike Premier makes no reference to foreigners except to remark that the deeds of the military and provincial authorities are bringing the country into disrepute with foreign countries. It is clear that Dr. Yen's patriotism manifests itself rather through the channels of statesmanship than of chauvinism; he gives no gratuitous advice to foreigners on the subject of his country's "racial emancipation", says nothing about the abolition of "unequal treaties"—and threatens no boycotts. It is quite clear that the Premier feels if China sets to work to solve its own domestic problems, it will be met more than half way in the solution of its foreign problems by the countries to whose interest it lies that peace and harmony shall come quite as much as for China's.

LAST of all, let us consider briefly the attempt being made by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the ruler of Kiangsu and Chekiang, to settle the outstanding problem of the administration of the greatest treaty-port in China, Shanghai to wit. On May 3, Marshal Sun accompanied by Dr. V. K. Ting, arrived in Shanghai to inaugurate the government of

the Commercial Port of Shanghai of which he himself is to act as Director General with Dr. Ting as Co-Director and actual administrator. The area now specially set apart for separate rule includes Nantao, Chapei, Pootung, Wusung and some eighteen smaller towns around Shanghai. That Marshal Sun concurs in the sentiments of Mr. Tong Shao-yi quoted above was clearly shown by the tenor of his address to the gentry and merchants of the district of Shanghai at a reception held by him at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of May 4th. After referring to his longtime desire to "convert the area outside the foreign settlements into a model city, the result of which should form the basis for our demand for the abolishing of foreign concessions" the Marshal added: "This has been one of my dearest dreams, for whenever I come to a treaty port I feel thoroughly humiliated, not only because a treaty port is a standing reminder of our loss of sovereignty, but also because whenever we pass from the concession into Chinese territory we feel that we are crossing into a different world—the former is the upper and the latter is the underworld, for nothing in the Chinese territory—roads, or public health—can be compared with the concessions. *This is the greatest of our national humiliations, much greater in my opinion than the loss of sovereignty.* In recent years the people of China have gradually acquired a national consciousness and with one voice have demanded the rendition of concessions and the abolition of unequal treaties, but 'empty-mouthed' demands are useless. *If we want to have the concessions abolished we must make the necessary preparations, otherwise even if the Powers handed over the concessions to us at once, we shall find ourselves utterly unprepared to receive them.* One of the objects of establishing the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is to try to accomplish some real results to show our foreign friends and to start our general preparation for the eventual return of the concessions." (Our italics)

THE municipal administration of Greater Shanghai is to be under a Director General who is himself the Governor-General of Kiangsu and Chekiang; by this means the government of the great port will remain an integral part of a provincial government. The actual administration will, to all intents and purposes, be in the hands of the Co-Director Dr. V. K. Ting. Aiding the latter are to be six departments: the Bureaus of General Affairs, of Finance, of Public Safety, of Civil Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Works. In addition there is an Advisory Council of nine—"so that the local people may be kept informed of the affairs of the Directorate and whose opinions the latter will consult". For those who are so scornful of the proposal to admit three Chinese full voting members of the Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai it will be especially interesting to note that the Council of the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is to be a *purely advisory council* whose *opinions* are merely to be consulted by the executive body of the special area.

HOW well and how smoothly the government of the Directorate will work; how cordial the relations between it and the governments of the French Concession and the International Settlement, or how friendly its relations with the component units of the area itself will be, it is, of course, too early to say. From the tone of the remarks of Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, at a dinner to Marshal Sun and Dr. Ting, one may opine

that the Municipal Council is anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent with the new government established by the Chinese. No one who honestly has the interests of foreigners and Chinese at heart—who really is anxious that China's relations with her neighbors shall be friendly—can fail to hope and work for the success of the new government of Greater Shanghai. Nor can any one who meditates upon the tone of the remarks of Dr. N. Y. Kuo and contrasts them with the ideas expressed by Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, W.W. Yen, and Sun Chuan-fang fail to conclude that in the latter rather than in the former is to be found the true solution of part at least of the problem of China's foreign relations. The experience of last summer shows conclusively how very costly it is to hate; as Professor Soothill of Oxford University, a member of the British Indemnity Commission, remarked in a recent address to Chinese and foreigners "Hate is always costly; one may derive a certain feeling of satisfaction from hatred, but one must always pay the price for it. Love is so much better in the relations of peoples—it costs less and it goes farther!" And a recent writer in a local journal has worked out "in simple arithmetical and genealogical terms" a basis for the future cooperation of foreigners and Chinese not only in the Shanghai area but in any area in which Chinese and non-Chinese have to live together: Mutual Good Faith plus A Sense of Security equals Confidence. Energetic Initiative plus Enthusiasm equals Action. Confidence plus Action results in Success!

MR. RODNEY GILBERT WRITES A BOOK!

MR. RODNEY GILBERT, for many years Peking correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in China, has written a book on the subject, "What's Wrong With China." It was issued by John Murray, London, and although it has been out but a few weeks, it has made several persons very mad, and singularly enough, none of the angry ones who have thus far broken into print, have been Chinese. Mr. Gilbert entered China in 1912 by the commercial route and through long experience in the interior, mastered the language. Then he took up writing and for long his articles in the *North China Daily News*, dealing chiefly with Peking politics have been a feature of that paper and many of them have been reprinted abroad. Now Mr. Gilbert has gotten them together, added a little more, and has issued them in a book which many Chinese will not like, the chief reason for this being that Mr. Gilbert proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Chinese people are incapable of governing themselves and that the only remedy for the present situation is foreign intervention. In the first Chapter Mr. Gilbert pays his respects to some of China's friends such as Bertrand Russell, Dr. John Dewey, Tagore and Kara-han, hence it is interesting to read in the *Shanghai Times* a "come-back" by Mr. Russell the English socialist, who declares that a Chinese writer could prove the same thesis about England, otherwise that England has never prospered except when under a foreign despotism. Since Mr. Gilbert attempts to prove by history that the only glorious periods of China were those when the country was ruled by outsiders, Mr. Russell counters by showing that the aboriginal inhabitants of England were sunk in sloth and superstition when the Imperial Romans came in. Then followed the German invaders and after they had become degenerate the Danish pirates took them

over. Following this a foreign Welshman, Henry Tudor took them over, but his dynasty was replaced by one from the barren Scottish uplands and so on.

TO turn to another of Mr. Gilbert's critics, Dr. John Darroch of the Religious Tract Society, Shanghai, he says that Mr. Gilbert has "set out like a knight errant, in a quixotic attempt to let the world see the real China and to prove that she is not the idealized Flowery Kingdom which she is misrepresented to be by missionaries, globe-trotters and diplomats." Dr. Darroch then quotes copiously from Mr. Gilbert's first chapter and admits it is true "that China has sorely disappointed those who expected better things of her than her recent history can show, but these lapses by no means give the foreign Powers a right to carve the melon." He then expresses the opinion himself that the best thing which could happen to China would be a "wise and enlightened control by a disinterested power or consortium of powers for a period of five or ten years . . . but since China is in no mood to request any such help she must therefore be allowed to work out her own salvation even if in the process she must 'dree her weird' to the bitter end when the long lane will have its turning." In reference to Mr. Gilbert's lambasting of China's so-called friends, the missionaries, globe-trotters and diplomats, not to overlook the English socialist Bertrand Russell and the American educator and philosopher, Dr. John Dewey and the rest, Dr. Darroch makes the fitting reply that "it had to come, otherwise, the great wall of China had to be broken down and no longer can she be isolated from the waves of revolutionary thought that is flooding the world. The Powers have neither the right nor the wish to treat the Chinese like children and for better or for worse China is master in her own house and captain of her fate and must abide by the consequences of her acts as any other nation must."

BUT to get back to "What's Wrong With China" Mr. Gilbert declares that the clamor of the East, in this generation, is for rights neither earned nor deserved, and referring specifically to the Chinese he implies that their lot can be improved through training, education and good government, but they have a cultural limit beyond which they can only go through infusion of better blood. "If the culture of a people of greater natural capacity is foisted upon them, they are thrown into the same state of confusion and misery as the savage who is taken from his native wilderness and introduced into the society of a modern European capital." In proof of this Mr. Gilbert is of opinion that the Chinese educated in Europe and America have contributed "almost nothing to the welfare of their country and that the native students are much more devoted to the pursuit of radicalism in its extremest forms than to useful or abstract learning." Literally Mr. Gilbert doesn't leave China a leg to stand on. He says that "Chinese poetry is sentimental moonshine, rising nowhere to anything like sublimity; that Chinese canonical philosophy is stuffy and ponderous, revealing at every turn a childish ignorance of first principles; that Chinese history is rambling, ill-assembled, ill presented and often prejudiced, while Confucian ethics as expressed in the classics are either childish platitudes or arbitrary rules based upon traditional prejudices; and finally that Chinese literature, minus the mystery which bulk, antiquity and a frightfully difficult language have shrouded it, . . . is sententious and labored twaddle."

SPACE is too limited for a thorough review of Mr. Gilbert's book and on the whole we are rather sorry that it has come out at this time when it is difficult for persons in this part of the world to think calmly. There is much of value in his book descriptive of Chinese psychology and customs which takes rank with Dr. Arthur Smith's "Characteristics" and "Village Life in China," but Mr. Gilbert writes like a man who is disgusted and hence overstates his case. The first chapter which characterizes the Chinese as "children" is an exemplification of the superiority complex which is responsible for most of the troubles which Westerners are now having in China. As Viscount Willingdon, head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, emphasized in the course of an address delivered in Shanghai recently, that no one can say that any one race or nation is superior to another. Some excel in one way and others excel in other ways, or to quote again from the Austrian anthropologist, Boas, of Columbia University, recently referred to in these columns, "I believe that a gracious and kindly providence has granted to each of us superior qualities in our respective lines over one another. But I also feel that those qualities were meant to balance and that we were meant to cooperate with one another in order to keep the balance true. There is no essential superiority in a man's color, white or black, brown or yellow: it is not the color of a man which makes his superiority but the quality of the individual." In conclusion, we are rather sorry that Mr. Gilbert's book has come out at just this time for it will not do any good in solving present problems between East and West or between White and Yellow. There is much sound criticism in the book which would be of benefit to China were she in a calmer state of mind to read it and heed it, but that's out of the question now. And since intervention is also out of the question at the present stage of international politics, assuredly it does no good to keep talking about it. The Powers are now trying seriously to meet China's wishes in respect to the treaty situation and have been negotiating at Peking under extreme difficulties for many months. This book by Mr. Gilbert which upholds all of the forceful methods of the past and even claims that the Hay doctrine of the Open Door was a mistake, will not help the Tariff Conference or the Extraterritoriality Commission to find a satisfactory solution. Mr. Gilbert for long has been an advocate and propagandist for intervention and in last chapter he frankly expresses the hope that the "firebrand element" in China will commit some monstrous "incident" in order that the foreign troops will come pouring in and put an end to the chaos. If Gilbert's book is the result of long-continued residence in Peking and worry over the the situation of the national government, then we are glad that we live in the free and open air of Shanghai, even though it does become a bit warm here occasionally, politically and climatically speaking.

MARK TWAIN ON "SQUEEZE" IN MOROCCO

MARK Twain's book, "Innocents Abroad," was written while the American author was a member of a touring party on the ship *Quaker City* which visited the various ports of the Mediterranean. Although the book was written in 1869 and dealt in humorous vein with scenes and conditions about the Mediterranean, there are some paragraphs descriptive of conditions in Morocco

Newest Western Ideas and China's Needs

BY GROVER CLARK

A good deal is being published in western newspapers and magazines these days about the attempts that are being made to work out, within the various industries and independently of the political machinery, methods of dealing with the problems which arise in industry. Much of this discussion seems to be based on the assumption that self-government with economic or occupational groups is a new discovery. In connection with specifically modern industries, this is perhaps correct. But the idea that each occupational group should deal with its own problems independently of the political government is, of course, on old one. It was well established in China many centuries ago, and in Europe during the Middle Ages.

In fact, the idea that the political machinery should be used to deal with specific industrial problems—such as fixing hours and conditions of labor, determining wages, etc.—is relatively very new. Its definite formulation as an economic concept came only after the Industrial Revolution of the early part of the nineteenth century—a Revolution which brought such sudden and complete changes in the relations of employer and employee that intolerable conditions were rapidly developing. Its application in any detail has come almost entirely within the twentieth century, even in the most highly industrialized countries.

Certain Facts Not Realized

The general idea that the State—i.e. the political organization—should be looked to to remedy all ills and bring all goods, is quite contrary to the age-old economic and political conceptions of China. Yet along with many other ideas from the West, this idea has been seized upon by many in this country as offering a way towards better conditions. All of the various constitutions which have been drawn up since the establishment of the Republic have been formulated in accordance with the presupposition that, to get the same results of democracy and a measure of orderly life, China needed only to copy the forms of administration which have been painfully worked out in one or another western country. There has been very little apparent recognition of the fact that even in the West there are great differences in the methods of political administration—differences in forms of government resulting from differences in the temper and needs of the people.

There has been still less recognition of the more important fact the essence of democratic administration consists not in having this or that particular form of government but in having methods of dealing with social, economic and political problems which the people understand and can apply because of that understanding and because the methods are worked out to meet their specific needs and in accordance with the specific problems of their life.

which will be understood by present day mortals in China, in proof of which we submit the following:

"The Emperor of Morocco is a soulless despot, the great officers under him are despots on a smaller scale. There is no regular system of taxation, but when the Emperor or the Bashaw want money, they levy on some rich man, and he has to furnish the cash or go to prison. Therefore, few men in Morocco dare to be rich. It is too dangerous a luxury. Vanity occasionally leads a man to display wealth, but sooner or later the Emperor trumps up a charge against him—any sort of one will do—and confiscates his property. Of course, there are many rich men in the empire, but their money is buried, and they dress in rags and counterfeit poverty. Every now and then the Emperor imprisons a man who is suspected of the crime of being rich, and makes things so uncomfortable for him that he is forced to discover where he has hidden his money. Moors and Jews sometimes place themselves under the protection of the foreign consuls, and then they can flout their riches in the Emperor's face with impunity."

Lack of Progress not Surprising

These basic conditions for achieving really democratic control of the affairs of the nation were completely ignored when the Chinese Republic was started and have been almost completely ignored since. It is small wonder, therefore, that little progress has been made, in spite of the unquestionable earnestness and real patriotism of many of the leaders in the movement for change.

There can be no denying that readjustments of the old system were needed. But there is little doubt that much suffering and destruction would have been avoided and in the end fully as desirable results secured if those readjustments had been made more gradually and if, while they were being made, much more thought and study had been given to the needs and problems and conditions of life of the Chinese people so that there would have been less attempt to copy wholesale from foreign countries.

Occupational Groups Gaining Power

When one turns of the future, and to the question of whether China still can profitably study western ideas and methods, one appreciates the more than incidental significance of the recent marked turning away from the idea that the political administration should be all penetrating and all powerful.

The developments in industrial circles in the United States offer one illustration of this change. Similar development are taking place in the European countries. There also has been a striking growth of such bodies as National Educational Associations, National Medical Associations, National Chambers of Commerce, National Farmers' Associations, National Associations of Real Estate Dealers, of Shoe Manufacturers, of Silk Dealers—not to mention the enormous increase in the number and power of various trade unions, brotherhoods, etc.

Such groups of people engaged in special occupations already have secured almost the determining voice settling questions arising in their own fields. Whatever action purely political legislators or administrators may take in these special fields is very largely directed by the wishes of the members of the special occupational groups.

Control of their own affairs by the several occupational groups was fairly effectively carried out in practice in the West during the Middle Ages, as in China. In the early part of the eighteenth century, however, virtually absolute power passed into the hands of the political rulers. The Industrial Revolution in the early nineteenth century brought a sudden and enormous increase in the power of a small number of people who came to be called the capitalists. Caught between these two forces, occupational group self-government was crushed.

This increase of irresponsible power in the hands of the political and economic rulers created the need for increased insistence on the right of the ordinary man—rights that had been fairly well protected in the guilds, the merchants' associations, etc. of the earlier period.

It so happened, however, that during the eighteenth century and in connection with the growth of the conception of nationalism, the idea that the political administration should be all-powerful took strong hold on men's minds, though at first the control of the political machinery was concentrated in the King, and he became not only the absolute ruler but the symbol of national unity. When the reaction against political absolutism came, therefore, it was natural enough that the problem of giving the ordinary man protection and his rights should have been not as a problem of overthrowing political machinery but of getting the control of that machinery out of the hands of a single ruler and into hands of the common man.

Contradictory Emphasis

It was natural, too, that as the reaction against political absolutism progressed, increasing emphasis should be put on individual freedom, on one side, and, on the other, on the belief that all problems could be solved if only a properly organized and controlled political administration had complete and all-penetrating power.

The emphasis on individualism went to its extreme in the development of the doctrine of anarchism. The emphasis on efficacy the political State as a means of solving all problems found its extreme expression in communistic socialism. These two opposing doctrines represented the carrying to their logical conclusion of the two inherently contradictory ideas that were becoming dominant in the West. Anarchism and communism were logical enough, but neither secured any very strong following because the great majority of people sought a more practical though perhaps less thoroughly logical compromise between the two—a compromise which gave the individual a large measure of freedom and at the same time put an increasing emphasis on the political organization as the means of solving all problems.

Turning to Immediate Problems

The reaction against absolutism swung to its zenith early in the twentieth century. The ordinary man gained fairly complete control of the political machinery. But when he had this control, he found that even a completely sovereign political State completely under his control could not cure all his ills, especially as many new ills were rapidly being created by the increasing complexity of his life and of the economic system of which he was a part.

Hence, naturally enough, he began to turn his attention to these new and immediate problems. The result has been the very rapid development in recent years of methods by which each occupational group—the group of which the ordinary man is most intimately a part—deals with its own particular problems, and the rapid swing away from the idea that real democracy is to be achieved through an all-powerful political State.

This is, in a way, a return to the older conception and practice. But it is a return at a higher level on a spiral, not simply to the same point in a circle.

China Awoke At Difficult Time

It so happened that China actively re-established world contacts just at a time when the ideas and methods in the West were still in the full rush of movement toward individualism and an all powerful political State—a time, that is, when the dominant ideas and the methods coming into use were much less easily adaptable to China's needs than they ever had been before or than they now are becoming.

The keen-minded, enthusiastic, patriotic young Chinese—those who played so large a part in the establishment of the Republic and in the attempts in so many other directions to copy wholesale from the West—were caught up in this movement in the West, and failed to see that the West was experimenting with something quite new even to itself, and that even in the West the new methods which were being applied so hopefully had by no means yet proved their permanent worth. The mistake was natural enough, and was due to enthusiasm for helping China. It was none the less a mistake.

Had China's isolation been ended a century earlier, her young men would have found dominant in the West ideas and methods much more like those which she had formulated for herself. Had China remained closed to foreign ideas for another quarter of a century or so, she would also have found more congenial ideas and more easily adaptable methods being worked out in the West. Much of the difficulty in this country has arisen through the historical accident that China's isolation was broken down at a time when the thinking in the West was in the full swing toward ideas and methods which were peculiarly unsuited to China's needs.

Young China Behind the Times

If Young China were now for the first time beginning to study the West as a means of getting ideas for improving its own country, the whole method of approach to the problems of re-adjustment here unquestionably would be quite different from what it actually has been. The basic democratic impulse in the West which was expressing itself in insistence on individualism and on the political State as the means of solving all problems—the impulse which made such an appeal to the enthusiastic young Chinese of twenty-five years ago—now is expressing itself quite differently.

But the newest Young China of today is still using the shibboleths and thinking the ideas of twenty-five years ago. This newest Young China has not yet begun to show appreciable signs of having kept up with the movement of western thought, even though that thought has been moving toward instead of away from certain basic Chinese ideas. In other words, instead of being really ultra-modern, as so many of the youngest Chinese leaders like to think themselves, these leaders really are falling rapidly behind the times.

Still Much To Learn

The West still has much to offer China, as China has much to offer the West. But China needs to remember that the West has by no means solved all its own problems; that the West itself still is experimenting with forms and methods. Furthermore while China can learn from the West, she needs to keep her own requirements and her own problems chiefly in mind. Nor is it enough that she shall think she has learned all the West has to teach, even though she may acquire perfect mastery of what the West was doing and thinking at one time.

Young China needs to keep abreast of the times. If it does, it may be able to help in saving this country from going through many of the trials which the countries of the West have known. At the same time it will help China to build a structure of order and prosperity resting on the solid foundations laid deep in Chinese life but including toward itself the best that the West can contribute.

Early Dwellers of the Upper Yangtze

BY CHARLES DAILEY

WHILE it was Dr. Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the General Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum of Chicago who discovered in the region of the Yangtze gorges fossils of the early Pliocene Age—the time of Primitive Man—it was another member of the same expedition who last winter found the ruins of the villages of the Stone Age man who inhabited the same region. The story of Dr. Granger was told in last week's issue of *The Review* and there now remains to be related the corroboration of it at the hands of an archeologist of international fame, Dr. N. C. Nelson, curator of archeology of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Not only Primitive Man but the modern man lives in caves in many parts of the world," said Dr. Nelson after he had listened in silence to Dr. Granger's interesting account of his four winters among the dragon-bone excavators of the Wanhien region. "Ever since the Ice Age man has lived in caves. The Stone Age man of Eastern Szechwan either sailed up the Yangtze 1200 miles from the sea or came down from the Tibetan plateau. I rather incline to the former theory, but there are many good arguments on the other side.

"It has not, however, been possible to trace the progress of Primitive Man up the Yangtze until the Gorges are reached, for the country is flat for the most part all the way from there to the sea and there are no archeological possibilities. Below the Gorges the land is subject to flood and the soil is chiefly silt. Furthermore there is among the few hills that do appear now and then along the banks nothing in the way of stone that would have made the implements that the Stone Age man used in his hunting and his agriculture and other pursuits.

"Fifty miles from the Gorges the old formations so familiar to the archeologist begin to appear and continue for 200 miles through the Gorges. None of these was of value for the making of stone implements, but the boulders of conglomerate were utilized, and in the Gorges and beyond I have found numerous implements made from conglomerate.

"Along this stretch of the Yangtze the hills rise from a few hundred feet to as high as four or five thousand feet, and I have found the caves of Primitive Man at all levels. I must say that I found little in them; they have been occupied for age after age by various successions of cave-dwellers. I made a very pains-taking search lasting all last winter and until well into the Spring, having examined some three hundred caves and shelters and noticed perhaps as many more which I did not actually try to reach because of the difficulties of climbing.

"I found no traces whatever of paleolithic culture and am convinced that the Paleolithic Man was not there, but the Neolithic Man had been there, although he had not occupied the caves. The present dweller—that is, the forbears of the Chinese—has used them and even more recently these caves have been used for living, for storage and for burial purposes.

"The various specimens of Stone Age implements I have found were along the river banks and in fields nearby, but there are hardly any traces in the valleys of the back country. This leads me to believe that Neolithic Man came to the Upper Yangtze by boat or raft, either up or down the river, and perhaps up the river, as the culture seems richer lower down the stream.

"I did find two fine deposits—one in a cave too small for human habitation and evidently used for refuse, and the other in the wash of a gully, where the deposit is eighteen feet thick and chiefly of hill clay, but abounding in ashes and bones, mostly fish bones, and also fragments of pottery and stone implements. This was evidently a village of Neolithic Man, and we may as well call it Neolithia.

"There was no evidence of any marked change in the character of the implements from those generally accepted as of the Stone Age, and all seemed to be of one period. There was some evidence also of the character and architecture of the houses of the dwellers, who in that region did not occupy caves. They lived in basketry and mud-filled types of houses, somewhat like those of to-day. Even the cave-dwellers of the present day seem to be a very primitive people except for the addition of an iron kettle.

"There is actually left in the Yangtze Gorge region very little of the original Stone Age Man, but the newer Stone Age Man lived not in caves but on the surface. He used axes, and hence felled timbers and built his boats." (Here Mr. Nelson exhibited two splendid axe specimens.) "These round grinders evidently were used either in connection with soil tilling or as wood-working implements, for making boats. Then there were these hoes, chisels and the like, all dating back some four or five thousand years. This polishing stone was used in the making of pottery.

"In an exhaustive search I found only two sources of the stone used in the making of these implements, one below Ichang—an old conglomerate—and the other in the shingle banks, being in the form of boulders washed down from the mountains of Tibet. The native stone is unsuitable for the making of the specimens that were found.

"This can be said definitely of the Stone Age man of Eastern Szechwan: He was pre-historic; he was pre-Chinese, and he was pre-metal. He started a process that is still going on. He was a peaceful people, depending upon agriculture and hunting, and of course fishing, but there is no evidence that he made or used any implements for warlike purposes. The few spearheads were of a type that would be used for the bringing down of game. It is quite possible that the survivors of Neolithic Man were driven back into the mountains of Tibet, where something of this type of man exists to-day.

"In the back country of the Yangtze Gorges I found virtually no trace of primitive settlement, but clearly the pit formations of the Gorges where the bones of extinct animals were found by Dr. Granger are of a later period.

"I am convinced that the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age Man never lived in the Yangtze Gorges. Why? you may ask. Because the country was too rough, being unlike Spain or France or England, where the best evidences have been found. Also it was more impenetrable. Again there exist no flints or other stones suitable for implements except the boulders washed down from Tibet by the annual floods. And also there was no game, although the region at an earlier period had been much richer in this latter respect.

"The richest locality in the Gorges for traces of Neolithic Man is between the high and low-water levels. The floods have slowly washed the banks away and the specimens have dropped down. As for the Cradle of Man, we have more hope of finding it in Mongolia."

Peking May 22, 1926.

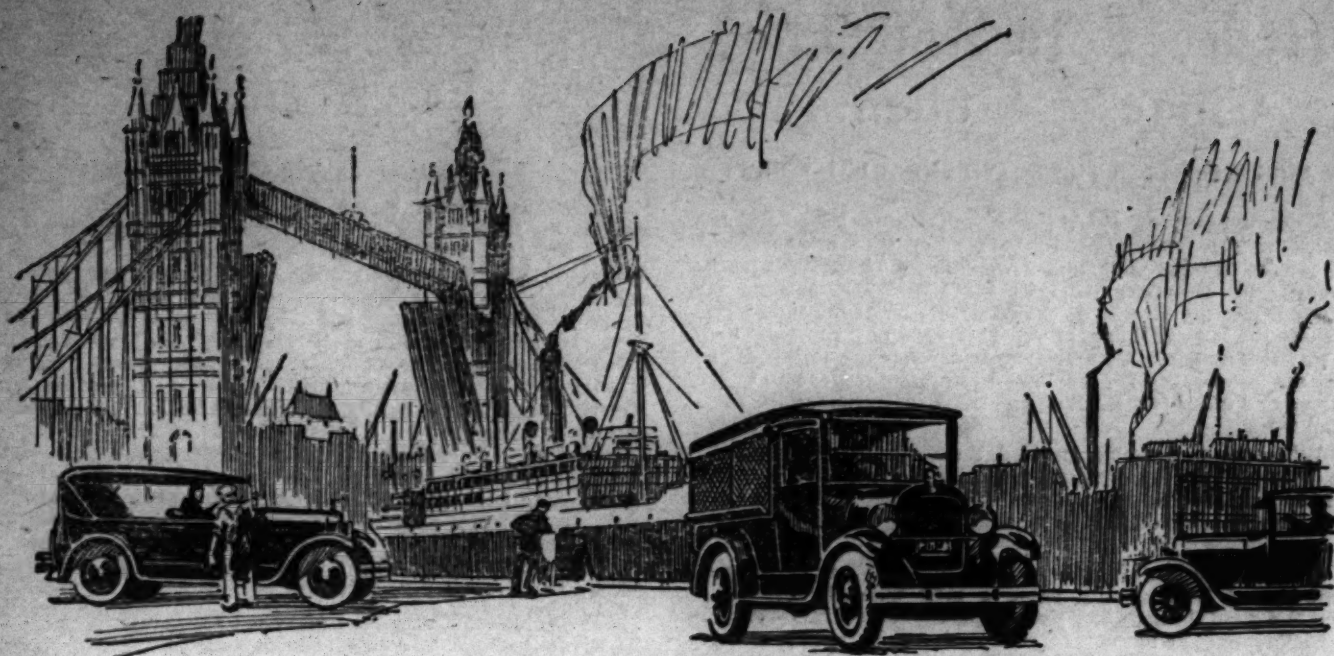
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Plans New Branch Building

The Board of Directors of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. have decided to complete the branch building-fund which they began to raise in 1918. The Campaign Committee has been appointed and has been actively at work making preparations for the last three months. The plan is to erect a building costing with land \$555,000. Toward this amount, they raised in 1918 \$130,000. This fund was not sufficient to erect the building, but was invested in 6 mow of land on Rue de Consulat. The new building will be built on one-half of this land, the other half will be sold and the proceeds used in the new building.

The need for a fully equipped modern Y.M.C.A. building in the southern and western sections of the city has become so urgent during the last three years that it has been decided to build the hotel planned in 1918 in French Town. Additional funds now being raised are to make possible in this section of the city, not only the hotel, but a fully equipped modern Y.M.C.A. plant.

Three years ago friends in American were asked to assist in securing the funds for this new building. They responded generously and promised to give \$100,000 provided the balance of the funds necessary could be raised in Shanghai. They have patiently waited for more than three years for Shanghai to claim their gift which must be claimed this year or lost.

This campaign, which is being conducted from May 20 to June 10, is for Tls. 160,000. When secured the total fund, Tls. 555,000, will be complete and the building can be erected without further delay. The Committee with Dr. Tong Shao Yi's leadership have already approached a number of wealthy citizens and firms, several of which have promised their hearty support.



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252. It would require many pages to print them all.

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 E. W. Frazer & Co., 24 Santiao Hatung, Peking
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DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Henry Ford And The Chinese Students

BY JOSEPH BAILIE IN THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

IN the autumn of 1917, the North China Flood Relief Committee invited me to help them in famine relief work. During the last two months of the year and January and February of 1918 I assisted Mr. Roger S. Greene in getting started on the construction of the Highway between Peking and Tungchow. This road now extends all the way to Tientsin. My work was to arrange the able-bodied refugees into squads for work, and to place these squads in temples and other places along the road in preparation for actual work.

When the men were organized, the committee appointed Dr. Wilder of the American Board Mission and the writer to go to Manchuria and find land suitable for colonization. After considerable dickering we found the land and I began work.

At that time Dr. Macklin of Nanking was on furlough in the United States, and, being a man who always tells about the good things other people do, and hides himself in the background, he made reference to the colonization work that I had been doing round Nanking and then in Manchuria.

About March 1919 I received a letter from Mr. Ford asking me whether I could try out one of his tractors. This was his way of offering to donate a tractor and all the equipment for agricultural work. Word of what Dr. Macklin had said in one of the churches in Detroit had reached him. Of course I wrote a letter of thanks accepting the splendid offer.

The Bandit Kindly Assists

On June 16, 1919, bandit-soldiers paid me a visit, and after beating me with the butts of their rifles, prodding me with the muzzles, breaking some bones and leaving me lying black all over, robbed me. That was the culmination of a year on loneliness amidst these gentry of tuchun-bandit production, and it rendered me unfit physically and psychologically for continuing colonization work in such a place where besides being fit physically one needs to be devoid of fear.

As I would no longer be able to make use of the equipment that Mr. Ford had kindly offered, I cabled to Detroit and stopped the shipment. As soon as I had recovered sufficiently I wrote Mr. Ford that I had been beaten by bandits and had decided to give up colonization work and devote myself to the amelioration of the condition of workers in the factories of China, that my plan was to educate the workers. But mere reading and writing was not sufficient to make the education of real value. So I had decided to give them such an education as would render them more efficient in their work, and thus being of more value to their employers, they could command a higher wage automatically. I also said that as there were over 2,000 Chinese students in the United States, I proposed to prepare some of these young men to become practical teachers who could give education of the type above referred to. To do this I wanted to place them in the best industrial plants in the United States for actual work after their graduation in the Universities.

Send Us A Hundred

To my great delight Mr. Ford wrote me back; "send us a hundred." This is the origin of the admission of the 100 Chinese into the Ford Schools. His letter giving me this permission spoke in a complimentary way of my plan and his offer was purely out of the goodness of his heart to help the poor to help themselves. True, he showed his farsighted business acumen in making this offer, but this only proves how in the long-run commerce is best developed by developing the country with which one wishes to do business. Their power of purchasing has to be developed, and their good-will must be cultivated. Two of these students have already returned to China and been appointed his representatives at different points. The 700 odd applications that I had for admission to that school, proves how favorably the Chinese student looks at Mr. Ford's offer.

If I may be allowed at this point to make a digression, I would like to mention what Mr. Coggeshall, of the General Electric at Schenectady, told me about their doing business with the Japanese. He said that in their early dealings with the Japanese, they discouraged their manufacturing their own electric appliances. Later they found out that the more of the less complicated appliances were manufactured in

Japan, the greater was the amount of their more complicated appliances sold to the Japanese, as most of these can be made only in highly developed plants such as we find at Schenectady and Lynn. Now that company actually furthers in every way possible the development of the electrical industry in Japan.

Schools Self-Supporting

To return to Mr. Ford. He spends over \$3,000,000 a year on his schools, but the apprentices and students actually produce materials which he uses valued at about only \$100,000 less it costs to run the schools. In this way the schools are practically self-supporting. For the small sum thus actually spent on the schools he has the pick of the 3,200 boys and men educated in them, besides all the improvement that such a magnificent school means for his plants. In the Highland Park Plant he has over 45,000 men, and in the River Rouge Plant over 53,000. Besides he has his railway and other things going. So that he needs an army of foremen and men of higher education. He educates his own men and he knows that they are equipped for their jobs. Indeed his whole system is built up on the basis of promotion. In his works there is always room at the top, and it is not uncommon to find a young man who has been working in a humble position, seemingly unnoticed, lifted at once and asked to start some new industry.

The romance of the development of the glass factory at the River Rouge is an example of how Mr. Ford finds men of genius. Mr. Brown, who was told by Mr. Ford one day to start the glass factory, told me that when he was ordered to start that factory he almost collapsed. But Mr. Ford meant to back him up to the tune of several millions of dollars before a single plate of glass was produced. Now they make the cheapest glass in the United States. Mr. Brown spent some sleepless nights finding out the formula for his glass and in devising the machinery. But he now has the results. In this way it is seen that there is not a man in any important position in that wonderful man's employ who is not using ever grain of gray matter in his cranium. The whole is a magnificent school.

An Inspiration in Such Men

It is an inspiration to get in touch with any of these men. The very fact that our Chinese students are brought into the closest touch with the foremen and higher officials of such a company awakes in them what might never have been discovered but for meeting them. This is a bird's eye view of one of the real schools that the Chinese students are attending. It is the largest and has perhaps the greatest wizard both in finance and industry in America as its founder and inspiration. There are however, literally thousands of works all over the country which are educating the masses of American youth in a manner never dreamt of by industrialists a couple of decades ago.

But I have neglected the main object for which Mr. Ford is working. He wants to benefit humanity, and he does that by affording the means of benefiting themselves to men that otherwise would be earning a very small wage perhaps not half of what he pays as his minimum wage. I have heard a good many real machinists tell me that if Mr. Ford paid them \$20 a day they wouldn't work for him, putting in the same screw every day for months and years. Mr. Ford never intended that such men should put in that screw. Morons and men of subnormal mentality are delighted to remain at a job which a man who either doesn't use his mind, or one who has very little mind to use can do and who will remain there indefinitely on what they consider a soft job. This making machines out of men is sometimes brought against Mr. Ford. The men that are made into machines are fit for very little else. He pays them \$6 for an eight hour days' work.

One day one of our students came to me and said "Look at those women that Mr. Ford has winding armatures. He pays all of them \$6 a day. If they were in China they would be working between 10 and 16 hours a day and receiving less than 25 cts. a day" (he meant 25 cts. gold) or the one-twenty-fourth of what Mr. Ford paid them. He added that he hoped Mr. Ford would soon open factories in China.

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China's Exports to U. S. for April, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the various officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of April 1926 and for the period January 1, 1926, to April 30, 1926, excluding Canton and Swatow for April 1926.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	April 1926 Quan- tity	Value	Total for year up to April 30, 1926 Quan- tity		Value
Meats						
Eggs of Poultry						
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen "	"	.....	.....	130,000	20,776	.....
Egg Products, froz.	"	.....	.....	166,892	29,623	.....
Albumen, dry	"	252,940	175,791	691,740	469,389	.....
" frozen	"	31,000	4,535	120,640	16,058	.....
Yolk, dry	"	63,800	13,442	241,200	61,568	.....
" frozen	"	273,000	46,741	497,826	83,824	.....
Liquid	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds						
Buffalo hides	pcs.	2,487	.....	12,003	.....	.....
	lbs.	100,373	17,714	519,440	97,980	.....
Calf skins	pcs.	.....	.....	524	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	820	255	.....
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	1,000	.....	1,381	.....	.....
	lbs.	17,737	4,080	22,684	6,530	.....
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	25,000	.....	32,097	.....	.....
	lbs.	27,411	14,122	39,578	20,347	.....
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	955,274	.....	4,898,653	.....	.....
	lbs.	1,141,840	1,257,431	4,363,022	4,399,347	.....
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	1,050	.....	6,895	.....	.....
	lbs.	1,503	1,441	9,663	7,493	.....
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	28,072	.....	213,342	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	50,587	.....	367,818	.....
Furs, Dressed and Undressed						
Dog	pcs.	2,445	9,696	17,216	49,002	.....
Ermine	"	6,046	10,655	19,997	36,458	.....
Fox, all kinds	"	5,263	47,520	25,681	172,486	.....
Hare and rabbit	"	207,839	38,188	392,960	104,382	.....
Kolinsky	"	65,082	194,984	366,982	928,320	.....
Lynx	"	76	1,476	115	2,149	.....
Marmot	"	212,361	310,922	1,039,931	1,603,638	.....
Marten	"	.....	.....	211	2,889	.....
Raccoon	"	1,713	10,280	1,994	12,405	.....
Sable	"	870	47,715	2,479	104,789	.....
Squirrel	"	457,468	485,740	2,092,902	1,979,186	.....
Weasel	"	256,746	549,185	1,072,571	1,808,970	.....
Wolf	"	2,669	32,197	4,064	52,452	.....
All others	"	289,097	426,904	986,392	1,634,629	.....
Furs, Dressed—Others						
Mouflon (Goat & kid)	"	13,011	32,015	30,242	81,654	.....
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins						
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	11,186	10,195	25,878	30,285	.....
All other mfrs.	"	25,901	171,065	.....	248,713	.....
Miscellaneous Animal Products:						
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	133,054	54,058	850,018	333,356	.....
Intestines, bladders, etc.	"	205,724	225,874	.....	1,226,710	.....
Total			\$4,154,553		\$15,993,425	

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations

Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang " "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.				
Beans	lbs.	.....	183,365	6,278
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.				
Beancake and meal	lbs.	1,299,647	25,344	11,708,436
				215,946

Fruits and Nuts:

Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	35,200	9,142
Peanuts, shelled	"	14,355,030	605,490	31,373,480
Peanuts, unshelled	"	653,000	26,213	2,340,810
Walnuts, shelled	"	535,125	76,323	1,625,370
" unshelled	"	3,300	137	203,300

Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils

Apricot & peach kernels	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	"	210,210	4,918	1,715,915
Rapeseed	"	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	"	56,000	2,940	772,100
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	"	148,424	5,400	.....
Bean oil	"	37,649	3,656	5,545,140
Peanut oil	"	.....	5,010,988	430,550
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	"	6,609,152	681,167	19,962,041
All other oils	"	.....	25,598	4,167
Vegetable tallow	"	423,499	38,502	1,640,084
Perilla oil	"	.....	2,527,420	298,370

Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices

Cassia	lbs.	.....	801,731	41,208
Tea	"	21,982	3,212	529,356

Total \$1,473,302 \$5,653,071

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)**Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.**

Camphor, crude	lbs.	14,277	6,963	65,561
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Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.

Rhubarb	lbs.	6,805	1,969	12,299
Camphor oil	"			

Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin

Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	"	280,000	28,085	1,245,584

Seeds, Except Oil Seeds

Millet	lbs.			
All others	"			898

Tobacco

Tobacco leaf	lbs.		2,585	558
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Miscellaneous Vegetable Products

Fans, palm leaf	lbs.			25,567
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Total \$37,017 \$198,137

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)**Cotton**

Cotton, raw	lbs.	157,320	31,061	1,959,299
" waste	"	60,427	6,986	183,625
" lace & embroidery	value	.....	187,577	.....
" misc. mfrs.	"	.....	.....	3,140

Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.

Fibres, vegetable & textile & mfrs.	value	.....	11,659	.....
n. o. l.	.....	.....	122	.....
Grass cloth & mfrs.	"	.....	.....	470
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240
" rush	"	.....	25,592	21,828
" fibre	"	152	2,069	935
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	.....	97,014	16,238
Strawbraid	yards	4,281,060	16,601	13,766,194

Wool and Hair

Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	30,154	323,213	173,390
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	554,677	121,391	4,343,504
Hair, goat	"	4,617	2,247	93,329
" camel	"	2,322	1,373	132,614
" horse	"	135,177	89,358	446,761
" human, raw,	"	.....	.....	307,936
Asiatic	"	235,724	98,183	577,226
" nets, human	"	8,770	75,089	37,473
" all other	"	151,535	59,759	329,560

Silk

Silk, raw	lbs.	292,444	1,300,129	2,317,611
" wild	"	77,591	189,233	436,633
" waste	"	343,358	264,437	1,726,437
" piece goods	"	5,576	37,903	35,115
" embroideries	value	.....	4,776	.....
" miscellaneous	"	.....	1,158	.....
" pongees	lbs.	47,328	149,938	128,694
" cocoons, pierced	"			17,386

Total \$2,974,262 \$20,864,580

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SUPPOSE your employer notified you tomorrow that he didn't need you any longer? Have you any idea where you could get another position?

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<i>Manufactures of Wood</i>				
Bamboo mfrs.	value	250	51,869	
Rattan, reed and woodware	"	1,620	41,805	
Blackwoodware	"		20,144	
Lacquerware	"	104	8,057	
<i>Paper, Except Printed Matter</i>				
Paper	lbs.		11,788	
Umbrellas	Nos.	33,829	8,370	160,758
Lanterns	lbs.			
<i>Books and Other Printed Matter</i>				
Books	Value	1,083	8,193	
Total		\$11,427	\$180,241	

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

<i>Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt</i>				
Coal	tons			
<i>Clay and Clay Products</i>				
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	7,199	32,107	
<i>Other Non-Metallic Minerals</i>				
Jadeware	value	539	20,449	
Precious stones	"		2,133	
Total		\$7,738	\$54,689	

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

<i>Iron and Steel</i>				
Iron ore	tons			
Pig Iron	"			
<i>Ferro-Alloying Metals</i>				
Tungsten ore	lbs.	129,853	29,076	353,853
<i>Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt</i>				
Antimony, crude	lbs.	840,000	65,730	185,575
" regulus	"	1,512,000	202,188	1,340,840
<i>Copper, Brass and Bronze</i>				
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	24,108	105,074	
Bronze "	"	5	251	
Copper "	"			
<i>Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware</i>				
Gold bars	Ounces			
Gold coins	value			
Jewelry	"			
Total		\$321,107	\$1,697,932	

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

<i>Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations</i>				
Blister flies	lbs.			
<i>Other Chemicals</i>				
Acid, tannic	lbs.			
Other chemicals and drugs	"		429	
Musk	"	13	3,013	56
Antimony, oxide	"	190,400	27,552	150,319
<i>Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition</i>				
Firecrackers	lbs.		1,444,200	330,420
Total		\$30,565	\$493,423	

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

<i>Art Works</i>				
Art, works of	value	25,268	108,878	
<i>Miscellaneous Articles</i>				
Bristles	lbs.	176,093	232,385	706,150
Household & personal effects	value	4,865	21,393	
Mah Jongg	"			
Unenumerated articles	"	250,802	1,049,153	
Totals		\$513,320	\$2,085,106	
GRAND TOTALS		\$9,523,291	\$47,220,594	

Men and Events

Mr. Aubrey Hillaly, Shanghai share and stock broker, arrived in Shanghai this week from a tour of Japan.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Community Church was held at 6:30 p.m. last Saturday, May 22. Reports of the various committees were read and passed upon.

V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative Area was the guest of honor at a special tiffin given at the Union Club of China on Tuesday, May 25.

Admiral Williams, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron arrived in Peking on May 15 from Shanghai. It is expected that he would proceed up the Yangtze to Chinkiang.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, was entertained at tiffin by the American University Club on Tuesday, May 25, the function being held at the Navy Y. M. C. A.

A campaign has been opened in Shanghai to raise the sum of Tls. 160,000 to complete a fund of Tls. 555,000 for the construction of a new Chinese Y. M. C. A. building in the French Concession in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Truner and family of Hangchow are sailing on the *President Lincoln*, June 10 for the United States on vacation. Mr. Turner has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Hangchow for several years.

Mrs. Silas H. Strawn, accompanied by Miss Strawn arrived in Dairen on May 17 and departed on the following day for the United States. Mr. Strawn, who is in Peking, is the American chief delegate to the Customs Conference.

Memorial Day will be observed by the American Community in Shanghai with fitting ceremonies at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday, May 30, at 9.15 o'clock in the morning. The program will be under the direction of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Jack Root, who is representing Mack Sennett, the movie comedian, in the Far East, left Shanghai last Friday for Hongkong. Miss Olive Young, the young Chinese beauty chosen to be included among the Mack Sennett bathing queens, will leave Shanghai for the Sennett studio at Los Angeles within a few days.

Some 150 cases of Chinese products have been shipped from Shanghai to Philadelphia to be placed on exhibition at the Exposition to be held in that city this year in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the independence of the United States. The materials sent consist chiefly of the products of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

Plans have been completed by the Chinese Post Office of Shanghai for a division of Shanghai into postal districts similar to those employed in other large cities of the world. Post offices have been established in each of the districts to handle the mail for the respective vicinities and it is expected that an extremely efficient postal service will result.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, who is now visiting in Shanghai, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the National Road Construction Society of China on Monday evening, May 24. Mr. Hsu. Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai, presided at the meeting and more than 100 guests were present.

Members of the teaching staff of the American School, Tokyo, expect to leave Japan at the end of the present month. Miss Jane Smith and Miss Florence Smith will come to Shanghai and later will go to Europe. Miss Vivian Smith and Miss Mildred Landon will come to Shanghai, and will visit Tientsin and Peking, then to Europe via Siberia. Miss Smith will spend some time in Paris before returning to the United States.

A mah jongg tea party for women members and their friends will be held at the Union Club of China on June 8 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Prizes will be given for the three players having the highest score. There will also be tables for bridge. The Union Club is also planning a tennis tournament shortly and those interested in participating have been asked to communicate with J. H. Lee, secretary of the entertainment and sports committee.

Nearly a thousand persons are reported to have attended a meeting held at Woosung on Sunday morning, May 23, for the purpose of unveiling an iron image to General Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Tupan of Kiangsu Province. From the speeches delivered, it seems that the citizens of this district harbor special animosity against the former Kiangsu official owing to the fact that many citizens were victimized by the tuchun's soldiers in the war in the autumn of 1924. The citizens used this method of showing their animosity for Marshal Chi.

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1926

TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

The annual report for 1924-25 of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools in China shows a total of 2,110 schools under the organization's direction, with 56,424 pupils and 5,356 teachers. The report announces the acceptance of the Rev. H. Eugene Davis of Shanghai to the Executive Secretaryship of the movement. The organization's goal for 1926 is 3,000 schools.

Miss Loraine Margaret Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming of Shanghai, was married on Wednesday evening, May 19, to Mr. Charles Dewey Culbertson of Stanley, Wisconsin. The ceremony was said by the Rev. Fr. McDonald of St. Joseph's Church. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Harriette Henningsen and Miss Florence Purdy and Mr. Alfred E. Schumacker was best man while Messrs. Paul Anderson and Joseph Swan were ushers. The wedding was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming on Route Ghisi which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mr. Culbertson is manager in China for the Eastman Kodak Company.

H. von Heidenstam, technical adviser to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board entertained a number of foreign and Chinese officials at dinner at the Majestic Hotel on Saturday evening, May 22, the occasion being Mr. von Heidenstam's completion of sixteen years of service with the Chinese Government. Talks were made by Mr. Von Heidenstam, Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; F. W. Maze of the Customs; V. K. Ting, Mayor of the new Chinese Administrative District; and others. Most of the talks dealt with the necessity for improving the Shanghai harbor and the proposal for reorganizing the Whangpoo Conservancy Board into a Shanghai Harbor Board.

Feng Ping-nan has been appointed legal adviser to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

Li Sum-ling, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Chief Secretary to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, died in Hankow on Tuesday, May 18, at the International Hospital. Mr. Li was born in Canton of humble parentage and was a clerk in a Hongkong hotel when he attracted the attention of James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the *New York Herald* who happened to be in Hongkong on his yacht. Bennett took young Li to America and gave him an education after which Li joined the staff of the *Herald* where he served for several years. Li then returned to China and became a special writer and served in various journalistic capacities. Recently he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Honan and subsequently joined the staff of Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Chief Secretary.

The English crews stroked their way to victory in the International eights and fours with the Swiss coming in first in the International pairs at the Spring Regatta held by the Shanghai Rowing Club last Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Reach at Henli. The eight was the greatest race seen at Henli for several years, the English only winning by a narrow margin with the Scot eight second and the American eight third, separated from each other by less than a boat length. The World-eight, composed of Germans and Swiss, were last but only a matter of a few feet behind the American crew. The fours were won more easily by the English crew, they being several feet ahead of their closest rivals, the Swiss, with America and Scotland following in the order named. Perfect weather marked the regatta which brought forth a large crowd of spectators who lined the Reach on both sides with their house-boats.

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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

News from South China

The Third National Conference of Chinese Labor, the First Convention of the Peasants' League, and the Sixth Provincial Educational Conference of Kwangtung, all having been called to meet in Canton by the Kuomintang beginning first of May, have concluded their meetings May 12, after a passage of resolutions prepared at the Kuomintang Headquarters long in advance supporting the principles and policy of the party. The three organizations met together on March 12 to listen to a series of addresses from Kuomintang leaders.

Replying to the criticism that the Kuomintang have brought about a reign of terror in Canton and other districts of Kwangtung, the organs of this party have given the fact that, since May 1 in Canton, only 31 were killed and 131 richshas smashed as result of factional fights in the city. The last few days saw no killing of people by strike pickets and only one arrest of a richsha coolie for spreading sedition by advising another not to approach a certain "dangerous zone." The accused must answer why a certain spot in Canton is "dangerous." Since May 3, there were but two piracies within Canton Harbor Limit, one tow-boat morning of the 9th, in addition to the loss of Launch No. 6, of Chung Shun Ferry Company, plying north and south sides of Canton City.

The struggles between Kuomintang troops and the anti-Red sympathizers around Wushek, stopped for a time, renewed themselves May 9, and the remnants of the Wushek Mart not destroyed in previous fights were completely ruined this time. The casualty reported was more than a hundred Kuomintang mercenaries killed while 310 villagers lost their lives.

Fearing that trouble may result from the coming meetings of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Canton, which will be in semi-annual session May 15, the more careful and less Red comrades of this party have thought it wise to depart for Hongkong, some by way of Shekki, Chinshan and Macao, thus escaping the vigilance of the strike pickets at Shumchun and the gazing of interested spectators outside the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Wharf in the afternoons. Pickets outside the Gate in Macao now charge but \$10 for every over-look of persons passing from Chinshan to Macao.

The coming session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton will consider a change of policy in three important questions: (1) Soviet-Kuomintang Alliance; (2) "Anti-imperialist" Boycott; and (3) Northern Expedition. In addition to these, the Reds and the anti-Reds within the party would struggle for the election of one of their number to the chairmanship of the party, while the militarists and extremes without principle but that of ambition and riches have advocated the return to one man rule or the *Tuchun* or military governorship system of government.

The defeat of Bolshevism in Hunan and the coming invasion of pro-North militarists from Hunan and Kiangsi have practically put Kwangtung as dominated by the Kuomintang into the position of defence. Those desiring a safe-policy have lately advised General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang dictator, to better surrender to the cause of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and his future steps, it is said, will be carefully watched by Kuomintang-ites not always friendly to him.

Replying to General Huang Shao-hung, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, who jurisdiction extending to Wuchow, the Kuomintang have explained that the party cannot take over the Stout Hospital in Wuchow as it has done with Kung Yee Medical College and Hospital of Canton. The Kuomintang have admitted that the Stout Hospital in Wuchow is the property of the Baptist Mission, American, while the Kung Yee, Chinese. The Kung Yee Trustees have obtained public grants of lands for the Hospital, according to the Kuomintang, the authorities of which having taken exceptions to the attempt of Dr. S. F. Lee and others in soliciting aid from the Rockefeller Foundation in America. The Stout Hospital, being American in management, therefore, cannot be treated like Kung Yee. The Kuomintang members in Wuchow, however, are urging upon General Huang to take over the institution.

Relatives of the 72 heroes who died in Canton early in 1911 in connection with the First Revolution are objecting to the burial at Yellow Flower Hill, Wong Fah Kong, north of Canton City, others than those for whom this plot of hallowed ground was originally allotted. The Kuomintang, it is understood, was to have added to the graves of this cemetery one intended for the late Mr. Wai Tak, the assassin of the anti-Red commander, Hung Shao-lun. Some persons in Canton do not agree with the Kuomintang that the deceased who had chosen to assist his party that way was a hero.

Up to May 12, the number of towns and cities of Kwangtung having replied favorably to sending delegates to a merchants' convention in Canton, May 20, under the auspices

of the Kuomintang, was eleven, including one city in Hainan Island, the Kachak.

General Li Chung-jen, chief militarist of Kwangsi now in Canton to attend the coming semi-annual session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, is of the opinion that the Kwangsi Army cannot be of any service to their comrades in Hunan opposing the anti-Reds, unless the Kuomintang in Canton will be able to lend financial assistance.

The Kuomintang, being repeatedly urged by General Tang Seng-chi, Red commander in Hunan, for aid, has so far been unable to do anything, except offering promise. Latest information received at Canton states that General Tang and his comrades are being hard pressed and will probably be driven off from Hunan altogether before Canton is able to send any help.

Fearing an attack from the south-east by way of Fukien, the Kuomintang is sending emissary to Nanking, Kiangsu, to again interview Warlord Sun Chuan-fang asking for an alliance, or at least begging him not to listen to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's suggestion to declare war against the "Reds", which means warring at the Kuomintang in Canton.

Since May 1, the inhabitants of Kwangsi have been ordered by the militarists there to tender only the Bank of Kwangsi notes for payment of duty and other public taxes. The Bank has printed more than \$1,500,000 worth of notes in the denominations of one, five, and ten dollars.

The Kuomintang, in Nanning, Kwangsi, has protested against the Chinese Post Office raising the rates, saying that the Peking order to this effect should be ignored, as Kwangtung Kwangsi are now independent of Peking authorities.

Owing to a dispute still unsettled between Yangtze goods importers in Canton and several steamship companies plying Canton and Yangtze ports like Shanghai and others, over the question of refunds and rebates for shortage and leakage on transit, a number of steamers has decided to cut out Canton altogether, since the importers are insistent that the loss they claim to have suffered must be made good.

The rich coolies in Canton, it is reported, are not satisfied with the recent decision of the Kuomintang to award no damage or relief allowance to those who have been wounded on behalf of the party in the May Day conflict against the anti-Reds or counter revolutionaries. The Kuomintang, it appears, have never given any formal order to the comrades to attack their opponents, and most of the fightings have never been sanctioned in advance by the party, the leaders of which, in fact, says a report, have warned against trouble expected that day.

Pickets of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott in Kwangtung ports have complained to their headquarters that Police and troops are not very willing to assist them in the arrest and detention of persons charged of violating the boycott. The pickets have been arresting persons for the last 10 months contrary to law but with Kuomintang sanction and tolerance, but they have greatly abused their illegally obtained power; and upon complaints, the Kuomintang have at last decided to restrict arrests except in the presence of Police, by whom extreme lawlessness may be stopped. In Canton these days, practically every union has its picket company possessing the power of arrest, not only among its own membership but others as well.

The Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott, preparing to resist possible dissolution or restriction from Kuomintang intending to appoint direct representatives to the Committee in case dissolution

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not feasible at once, is organizing a "picket fleet", seizing launches owned by helpless private individuals under the slightest pretext in order to augment the strength. In the last few days, four such privately owned launches have been taken as runners of contraband goods. Now-a-days contrabands include kerosene oil and other foreign articles imported through Hongkong.

Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton, is said to have been advised by Hongkong friends to leave Canton also, following Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Hu Han-min, and other Kuomintang leaders whose whereabouts have now become a mystery, although reports have it that Mr. Wang is now in Formosa and Mr. Hu, awaiting for steamers to go to unknown destination. Dr. Wu, says a report, is still unable to leave Canton, as he has to defend General Wu Te Chen, whom General Chiang Kai-shek has dismissed without over General Wu as city chief of police. General Chiang is charging General Wu of mis-appropriation of police funds, while Dr. Wu has to defend his former subordinate. Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who first appointed General Wu Te Chen to head the Canton Police, will also stand by General Wu. So far the accounts are still under investigation, and friends of General Wu are confident that Wu no indictment will be returned, while journals opposing believe otherwise. Some people expect Mr. Hu Han-min, Dr. C. C. Wu, and others will have soon to make either Hongkong or other foreign ports for their home.

The defeat of Bolshevism in Hunan being assured by the retreat of General Tang Seng-chi from Changsha and the failure of the Kuomintang from Kwangtung to offer any re-inforcement as first promised, South-western militarists like Ma Chi, formerly of Kwangsi, and Tse Min-ping, at one time Red but now changed, have announced that they would undertake an "anti-Red" expedition against Canton from Hunan and Kiangsi province, where they say they have an army prepared for action.

Tang Seng-chi's agents from Hunan, anxious of getting some military aid from their comrades in Canton, have been disappointed and are preparing to leave Canton. The Kuomintang appear to be unready to offer any material service to Tang just now, and anti-Reds suggest that their enemies will never be able to move, on account of the Kuomintang having internally divided into pro-Chiang Kai-shek and the anti-Chiang Kai-shek factions.

Mr. Hu Han-min, nominally Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang in Canton but until April 29 practically a prisoner in Moscow, did not appear at the receptions prepared for him the last few days in honor of his return from the Soviet Capital. Reports have since then been current that he, like Mr. Wang Ching-wei, until March 20 last, acting Chairman of the Kuomintang, has secretly left Canton to avoid another disgrace of being deported elsewhere, places in Hongkong where Mr. Hu would usually frequent when ordinary circumstances permit did not show trace of this Kuomintang leader, and his past connections and the conditions under which he has travelled may find it justifiable for his trying to dodge callers not within his immediate circles.

Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of Hongkong, passed a sentence of three years with hard labor on each of Au Kim Lui and Lam Fook Chiu, the two defendants who were found guilty by the jury of conspiracy to defraud the Wing On Bank of \$50,000. In addition, the defendants were on May 12 made to pay a cost of \$3,000 for the trial. The case, which lasted almost a fortnight, has involved the Wing On Bank to an expense of more than \$10,000, it is said.

Captain Gallarza and Loriga, the Spanish aviators, left Macao May 11 on the last stage of their flight to the Philippines. Two mechanics were left behind at Macao to follow later by steamer when Captain Loriga's damaged machine has been brought from Tinpak, Chinese Territory. They arrived at Aparri, P. I., on the same day without further accident.

When the Rev. Father Robert, of the French Mission at Hongkong, departed for France May 11, he severed an association with the Far East extending more than 37 years, the last 22 of which have been spent in Hongkong. Father Robert was formerly of Shanghai, serving 10 years as a member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession in Shanghai.

Small papers, very popular in Peking and Shanghai devoted to theatrical and allied interests, have at last found themselves at Hongkong also. Here the *China Star*, made its first appearance May 12, and the *Ding-Dong Bell*, on the 13th.

The Hongkong Baseball Association has announced May 29 as the date for the opening of the league season. Hongkong has an American, British, Filipino, Japanese, Portuguese and a Chinese baseball team.

Canton, May 12, 1926.

The Week in the Far East

That strenuous efforts are being made by political leaders to bring about a personal conference on the part of the three major actors on the Northern Chinese political stage, otherwise, Marshals Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-ling and Sun Chuan-fang, is the most important element featuring the news situation this week. Although Marshal Wu Pei-fu announced a week ago that he would not proceed northward to establish his base at Paotingfu, the old Tsao Kun headquarters, until he had re-established his position in Hunan Province, nevertheless the reports this week from Hankow indicate that he may proceed northward shortly. The lineup of these three military leaders is now approximately as follows:

Wu Pei-fu controls Hankow district and northern Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Southern Chihli and has troops in the vicinity of the National Capital at Peking. In addition Marshal Wu is supporting the Yang Sen expedition in Szechuen which has advanced as far as Chungking. Forces also favorable to Wu are trying to oust the Kuominchun from Shensi Province.

Sun Chuan-fang, also member of Chihli Party and friendly to Wu Pei-fu is Tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and claims military control through his appointees in three other provinces, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi.

Chang Tso-ling, controls Manchuria consisting of the Three Eastern Provinces, Shengking, Kirin and Holingkiang and also Eastern Chihli and Shantung Province.

While the Chihli and Fengtien (Manchurian) parties were able to submerge their traditional differences and combine in the drive to eliminate the Kuominchun or Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang faction from control of the Government and the Peking area, the going has not been so harmonious since. While Marshal Wu Pei-fu insists that Chang Tso-ling is agreeable to his (Wu's) proposal for the re-establishment of the Constitution, reports from the North indicate that the Mukden warlord is not enthusiastic on this point by any possible stretch of the imagination. On Saturday, May 22 Marshal Wu provided all of the old members of parliament who have been in Hankow for several weeks free tickets to Peking and also, according to a *Reuters* report, presented each with the sum of \$400, as "traveling expenses." It will be interesting to see what happens when these politicians reach the national capital, for naturally they will want to start business immediately and reorganize the parliamentary branch of the government.

The situation in Hunan Province which has caused Marshal Wu Pei-fu considerable worry, still remains unsettled. Although Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin succeeded in driving General Tang Sun-tse from Changsha the provincial capital, reports in recent days indicate that Gen. Tang, who is reported to be receiving support from Canton, has made a stand in the southern part of the province and in consequence Marshal Wu Pei-fu is considerably worried.

At Canton General Chiang Kai-shek, the so-called "red" general seems to be holding his own, which is causing worry in the North because the Cantonese are constantly playing upon the natural rivalries and suspicions of the northern leaders and making cooperation difficult.

Another complicating element in the Northern situation was the report on Sunday, May 23, that the Kuominchun, had reorganized its forces in the vicinity of Kalgan and had launched a determined attack upon Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called "model" governor of Shansi Province who is friendly toward Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli Party. Whether the threatened return of the Kuominchun is due to renewed finance from Moscow owing to the presence there of Feng Yu-hsiang, is not known. For a considerable period, when the Kuominchun was on the run, there were reports that Gen. Lu Chung-lin, the Kuominchun commander at Kalgan, was trying to effect a reconciliation with Marshal Wu Pei-fu against Chang Tso-ling.

Tariff and Extraterritoriality

Despite reports that the Tariff Conference was about to disband, due chiefly to the departure of Mr. Peel, one of the British delegates, Mr. Yokotake, Japanese Commercial Attache in Peking, issued a statement on Monday, May 24, that the conference was still in session and that it was hoped to reach an agreement on the basis of the Washington Conference schedules, before the end of June when Mr. Silas Strawn, American delegate, expects to return to America. According to Mr. Yokotake, practically everything has been

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completed for placing the 2½ percent surtax on general products into effect and also the 5 percent on luxuries. The only thing delaying the Conference now, in Mr. Yokotake's view, is the necessity of waiting for the Chinese to establish a government to ratify what has already been accomplished.

That Japan is also proceeding toward the negotiation of a reciprocal tariff treaty with China to replace the present system when Tariff Autonomy is established on January 1, 1929 is also indicated in Mr. Yokotake's interview.

The Extraterritorial Commission, now touring the provinces, after completing its investigations in Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanchang, and Nanking, reached Shanghai on the night of May 23. While in Shanghai they plan to investigate the foreign and Chinese courts after which they will proceed to Manchuria and then back to Tientsin and Peking for the final meeting and drafting of the reports. One of the Chinese news agencies circulated a report simultaneously with the arrival of the Commission in Shanghai, that since the members of the Extraterritorial Commission now touring the country only consists of alternates and secretaries that the Chinese officials would not extend any special entertainment while the Commission is in the Shanghai distri

The Shanghai Situation

Although most of the month of May has passed by without any trouble, there is still some anxiety felt regarding May 30. During the week notifications were issued by Col. Yang Tsung-yang, chief of the constabulary in the native sections and by Mr. S. Edwards, acting secretary of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, forbidding any meetings or processions on May 30 the first anniversary of the student riots and killings of last year.

Despite the fact that there have been no public announcements, it is known that negotiations are proceeding between the Shanghai Consular Body and Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District regarding the settlement of the question of the rendition of the International Mixed Court and the extension of roads into the native districts from Shanghai.

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Extraterritoriality Commission Reaches Shanghai

A number of the delegates to the Extraterritoriality Commission arrived in Shanghai last Sunday by special train from Soochow. Representatives of local Chinese societies and Chinese officials were at the station to meet the delegates. Among those on the train were Sir Skinner Turner and Mr. C. F. Garstin (British), M. Toussaint, vice chairmen of the Commission (French), Mr. M. Angelino (Netherlands), Com. G. de' Rossi (Italian), Dr. F.T. Cheng and Messrs. Snowin Wetsen Hsu, Wang Yung-nien and Huang Chu-shin (Chinese), and Mr. Moriji. Dr. Cheng is one of the Chinese delegates while Mr. Hsu is the Chinese secretary-general.

The delegates will be joined by other members of the Commission who are now in Nanking and Soochow and the entire Commission will continue their investigation of Chinese jails and courts, including a survey of the International Mixed Court as well as the various district courts in the Chinese city. The Commission is expected to reassemble in Peking around June 10 when reports from the delegates who have been visiting the Provinces will be collected.

The delegates have been entertained during the week by various foreign and Chinese legal associations and other societies interested in the general subject of extraterritoriality.

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From the Chinese Press

Hankow, May 17.—The fighting in Hunan between General Wu Pei-fu's adherents and those of the pro-Cantonese general Tang Sun-tse is still indecisive, according to reports from the various fighting fronts. Although Gen. Tang retreated from the provincial capital, Changsha, he is making a stand at Liuliang and Hungchow. General Wu's adherents are Generals Yeh Kai-hsin and Liu Seih-hsien. Latest reports are to the effect that Marshal Wu's forces have suffered a defeat and considerable anxiety exists regarding the outcome. General Tang is reported to be receiving support from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of Canton.

Hankow, May 17.—The International Judicial Commission which is investigating the subject of Extraterritoriality, now in Hankow on a tour of the provinces inspecting the courts and administration of justice, was addressed by Mr. Chen Chai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Mixed Court situation at Hankow. According to Mr. Chen, the Mixed Court at Hankow has no basis in the treaties and infringes the sovereignty of China. He expressed the hope that all judicial cases at Hankow, shortly would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts.

Shanghai, May 17.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and concurrently military director of Anwei, Fukien and Kiangsi, who has been in Hangchow inspecting conditions in Chekiang province, is returning to Nanking in a few days.

Shanghai, May 17.—The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association entertained today the Chinese and British members of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission.

Peking, May 18.—Mr. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General at Shanghai has been appointed Italian Charged Affairs in Peking.

Tsinanfu, Shantung Province, May 18.—The financial situation in Shantung has become desperate, chiefly on account of the recent military campaigns of General Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien Tupan. Unsecured military notes to the amount of \$8,000,000 have been circulated and in addition it is reported that the Tupan has placed a loan with the Japanese banks to the amount of \$4,000,000 based upon provincial resources.

Hankow, May 19.—The members of the Tsao Kun Parliament, who have been in Hankow for several weeks trying to obtain the support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for a reconvoation of Parliament, have departed for Peking, their expenses for railway transportation having been advanced by Marshal Wu.

Hankow, May 19.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has appointed Mr. Wang Shih-yu as director general of the Chuchow-Ping-hsiang Railway.

Chengchow, Honan Province, May 19.—General Liu Chen-hua, former Tuchun of Shensi and a follower of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, is reported to have entered Sianfu the capital of Shensi which previously has been occupied by Kuominchun troops.

Iohang, Hupeh Province, May 19.—The revenues from opium, most of which comes down the Yangtze River from Szechuen, are now said to exceed \$1,800,000 a month. An Anti-Opium Association has recently been formed to combat the evil which is largely in the hands of the militarists.

Hsuehowfu, Kiangsu Province, May 19.—A long-distance telephone system is being established in this district which will connect up the Feng Hsien and Chang Shan districts with Hsuehowfu. It is planned to extend the service throughout Anhwei Province.

Shanghai, May 19.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is reported to have sent a protest to the Ministry of Communications against a reported attempt of foreign steamship companies to institute foreign pilots on the Yangtze River.

Shanghai, May 20.—A group of about forty Chinese business men of Shanghai headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching of the Chamber of Commerce departed today for Japan to visit the Electrical Exposition now being held in Tokyo. The Commission will urge upon the Japanese Government the matter of abrogating the unequal treaties.

Kalgan, May 20.—Gen. Chang Tze-kiang, Tuchun of Charhar has resigned his position to General Lu Chung-lin, former Kuominchun commander in the Peking Area under the Christian General.

Shanghai, May 20.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has appointed four special delegates to accompany the Kiangsu exhibit of native products to the Philadelphia Exposition.

Hankow, May 21.—General Wu Pei-fu's lieutenant, Gen. Yang Sen who is now trying to regain control of Szechuen, has advanced as far as Chungking. In view of

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In the United States Court for China

RUTH SULLIVAN,

Plaintiff.

Cause No. 2781

vs.

BERNARD SULLIVAN,

Defendant.

Civil No. 1107

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Bernard Sullivan,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 17, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

WINIFRED MILDRED HAYES,

Plaintiff,

Cause No. 2773

vs.

JOHN HENRY HAYES,

Defendant.

Civil No. 1105

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

JOHN HENRY HAYES

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 7, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

the disordered conditions existing there, the Japanese gunboats have landed marines for the purpose of protecting Japanese and other foreign interests.

Mukden, May 21.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling has departed for Tientsin for the purpose of superintending the redistribution of troops in the Peking area.

Shanghai, May 21.—A group of local Chinese merchants headed by Mr. Fu Siao-en, head of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, today tendered a reception in honor of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, former Tupan of Chekiang Province, the occasion being Gen. Lu's sixtieth birthday.

Shanghai, May 21.—Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-Director of the Shanghai-Woosung special area, who has been directed by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang to negotiate with the foreign authorities regarding the rendition of the International Mixed Court, expressed the hope today that the question might be settled before May 30. It is reported that one change in the court shortly to be effected will be that purely Chinese cases will be heard before the Chinese courts without foreign participation.

Peking, May 22.—According to Mr. Hioki, Japanese chief delegate to the Tariff Conference, the Tariff negotiations shortly will be adjourned until October, the Powers and China having solved most of the questions concerned with the ad interim provisions to be enforced prior to Tariff autonomy being established. It is also understood that the Extraterritorial Commission will return to Peking by June 10 for the purpose of winding up its work.

Tokyo, May 22.—A Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition is being organized here to be held on June 18 and following in the new buildings of the Art Museum in Ueno Park.

Kobe, May 22.—The delegation of Chinese merchants from Shanghai headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, were met here by a large delegation of Japanese officials and merchants. After a series of entertainments here the party will be conducted on a tour of Japan.

Hankow, May 22.—It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends to depart for the North this week. He intends first to proceed to Paotingfu, the former headquarters of Tsao Kun in Chihli Province and then will proceed to Peking for a conference with Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Mukden, May 23.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling's large airplane hangar, including 15 airplanes were destroyed by fire here today, the damage being estimated at \$300,000.

Tokyo, May 23.—Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed M. Selibriakoff, Assistant Soviet Commissar of Communications today that the Japanese Government would approve in principle the matter of establishing through traffic arrangements over the Manchurian railways between the Far East and Europe, but that in no case would Japan make such an agreement without first consulting China's wishes.

Shanghai, May 24.—Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Kuominchun Government, who is now visiting in Shanghai, will be entertained by the Chinese Good Roads Association while in this city. Dr. Wang was responsible for the organization of the road association.

Peking, May 24.—That the monthly losses from non-operation of the Chinese Government Railways is now amounting to \$7,000,000, is claimed in a report issued here today.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 2767

PATRICK GILLEN,

Estate No. 622

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Gillen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Nov. 13, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES B. DAVIES.

May 13, 1926.

New Books and Publications

Russia Since Lenin

Since Lenin Died; By Max Eastman; New York: Boni and Liveright.

The author of this book is a well-known socialist who returned to America from Russia, not long ago, having made a first hand study of the situation there. In this little book he tells the story of the intrigues, plots and strifes going on in the Russian Communist party for holding the power. He is convinced of the fact that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat exists in name only, the real power and the machinery of the government being in the hands of a few ambitious politicians.

The author takes great pains to prove that Lenin and Trotsky were the only sincere communists in the Russian Communist Party and they both never differed materially from each other. Lenin once desired to transfer the whole power to Trotsky whom he considered to be the ablest man in Russia. The author admits that Trotsky is able to fight his enemies, but has no capacity to keep his friends under control.

The whole book is a strong vindication of the character of Trotsky and an attempt is made to show that he alone can be called the truest Marxian after Lenin. He is the only man who created such a powerful army of the Russian peasants.

The conclusion of the author is that a group of leaders constantly plotting against Trotsky, "the Russian Bonaparte," and being actuated by their own thirst of power have built up an ideology far from the ideology of Lenin. They have either deceived the strong Communists or driven them out of Russia and taken the power in their hands which they are using for selfish purposes. . . . and they have thrown to the winds that intellectual honesty before the proletariat which was of the essence of Lenin's character and teachings, and a main source of the unqualified authority of the Russian Communist Party in the international movement of labor."

The book is full of facts and many documents have been quoted in the final pages. The book should be of use to those who are interested in the issues of the Russian Communist Party.

H. P. Shastri

Manual for English Records

(英文留聲機片課本) *Manual for English Records* by S. S. Hu, M. F., and Lawrence Faucett, M. A. The Commercial Press, Shanghai, April 1926. \$1.00 144 pages.

This book aims to help Chinese students of oral English to overcome two of their chief stumbling blocks, namely, those of pronunciation and idiom. As the title indicates, the book is intended to be used with the phonograph. There are altogether 12 records, and on each record, 2 lessons. The first 20 lessons consist of lists of words that a student would naturally have occasion to use in school, and short English sentences with the Chinese translation, based upon the word lists. Each lesson is followed by copious notes in Chinese which clearly explain the idiomatic differences of the two languages, English and Chinese. All thoughts by beginners of the possibility of translating word for word are definitely discouraged.

In the last four lessons in the book, the sounds, both vowel and consonant, are fully dealt with, and ample word lists are provided for drill on these sounds. The phonograph records are all spoken by one whose pronunciation may be relied upon as being both clear and correct.

The book, if used with the records, should prove most helpful to those beginners of English who have not the advantage of studying the language with the aid of one whose native tongue is English. I can conceive of no better way for such students to secure a good foundation in spoken English. The manual is so simply arranged that if it is used together with the records, it should be unnecessary for the student to seek additional aid from a teacher. The book itself, being the result of the combined efforts of a Chinese who thoroughly understands the difficulties the Chinese student's standpoint, and a foreigner whose native tongue is English, should be allowed to serve as teacher.

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Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101½	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	98½	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	103½	103½	6.70
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100½	100½	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	97½	97½	7.20
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85½	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84½	83	7.45
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99½	99½	7.05
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95½	95	7.50
Cuban Northern R.R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	97½	97½	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94½	93½	6.75
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97½	97	6.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan ..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	98	97½	7.75
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99½	88½	8.05

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the
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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While there has been but very little variation in prices during the past week when compared with those prevailing in the previous period, yet at the close of our market assumed a more steady undertone which, notwithstanding the gradual decline in Sampin and the absence of demand from Mill operatives, was engendered on the one hand by considerable quantities being appropriated for covering shorts and on the other by meagre arrivals from the interior marts.

To attempt therefore at this time to forecast the trend of the market for the near future may be considered too presumptuous in as much as a variety of circumstances of a very fluctuative nature would have to be taken into consideration and consequently we can only arrive at the conclusion that it were best for the time being to take advantage of any offerings at prevailing rates to provide for a little more than immediate wants and thus to a certain extent be safeguarded against any lightning advances that are likely to eventuate.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the fundamental conditions of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked about 9000 bales in all counts at ruling rates and about 10000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.28
American-Middling last reported..... 9.47

Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer. 18.75 Spot.
18.26 July.
17.52 Oct.
17.46 Dec.
17.37 Jan.
17.50 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May. 282
Fine Oomra, May..... 320
Fully Good Broach, May. 335

Tone of the market:—*Fasier*.

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, spot ex wharf 30.50
Shanghai, Spot..... 29.25
M. Ginned, Spot..... 29.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... 29.25
Ningpo, Spot..... 28.80
Tone of the market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 26, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's prices of Bar Silver in London, at 29½d, near and 29½d, forward, show a decline during the week of ½d, in the spot quotation with the forward price unchanged. The official T/T rate on London after touching 2/11½d, is down to 2/11d., which was the rate ruling this day last week. The exchange market continues quiet, with business in regard to imports and exports still on a small scale. An easier feeling prevails at the close, with the following rates available for Gold remittances, near delivery, Sterling 2/11½d., G\$ 71½, Yen 65½, 4 m/s export paper could be placed at:—Sterling 3/0 ½d. G\$ 73½. The Paris/London rate has ranged between 176 and 144, the last quotation is approximately 151½.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 71,399,000 an increase of Tls. 2,878,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....\$ 63,440,000 an increase of \$ 1,650,000.
Estimated value Tls. 117,075,000 as against Tls. 95,007,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 20	Friday May 21	Satur. May 22	Mon. May 24	Tues. May 25	Wednesday May 26
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/10.799	2/11	2/11½	2/11		2/11	2/11
O/D fits. "	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½		2/11½	2/11½
4m/s "	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½		2/11½	2/11½
T/T India	186.000	194½	196½	195½		195½	194½
T/T France	1,077.826	2405	1375	2195		2100	2210
T/T N. Y.	72.288	71	71½	71		71	71
T/T Hong	77.435	77½	77½	77		77	77
T/T Japan	66.467	66	65½	66		66	66½
T/T Batavia	176.571	175½	176½	175½		175½	175½
T/T Straits	80.712	79½	78½	79½		79½	79½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. }							
Cred. D/A }	2/11.816	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½		3/0½	3/0½
4m/s " D/P	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½		3/0½	3/0½
4m/s " D/A	3/0.149	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½		3/0½	3/0½
4m/s B/F. }							
C., D/A, D/P }	1,165.174	2535	1505	2325		2230	2340
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	72.402	73½	73½	73½		73½	73½
4m/s " Does	—	73½	74	73½		73½	73½

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 24	May 25	May 26
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30	30½	30½		30½	30½
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.\$ 65	G.\$ 65	G.\$ 64½		G.\$ 64½	G.\$ 64½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	319°0	317°0	317°0		319°0	319°0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111°0	111°0	111°0		111°0	111°0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100...	71.475	71.425	71.4135		71.45	71.3625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	6%	5%	4½%		8%	6%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						
Bank of England rate of discount	5%					
Bank of France rate of discount	6%					
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4½%					
" 4 "	4½%					
" 6 "	4½%					
London on Paris	T/T 151.54					
New York on London	T/T 486½					
Bombay on London	T/T 1/5½					
Hongkong on "	T/T 2/8½					
Kobe " "	T/T 1/11½					



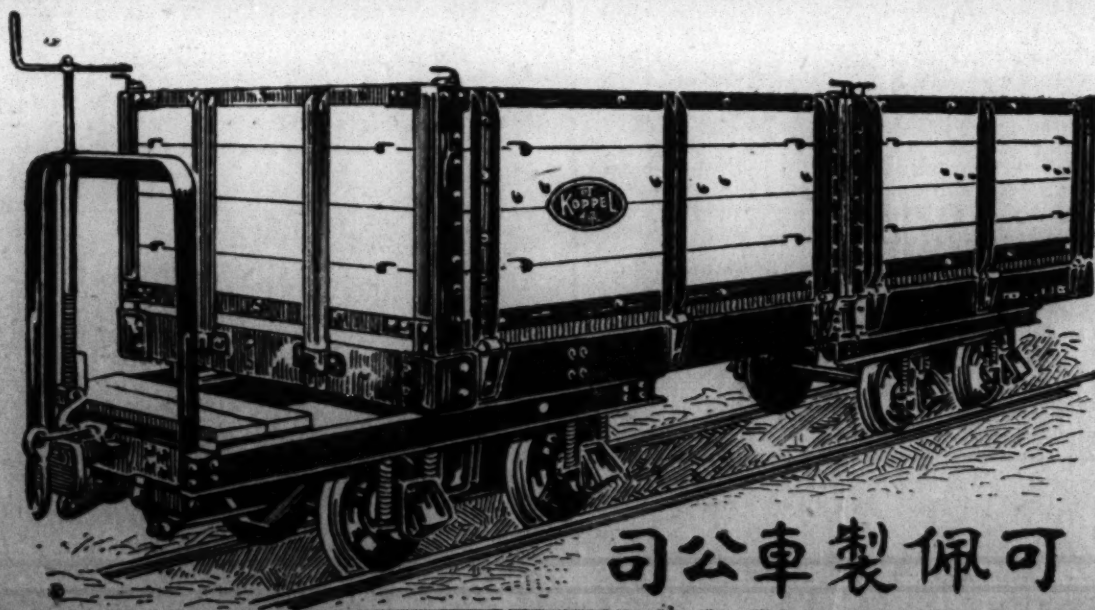
What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mils.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., April Customs Rate Tls. 1.21 equal Gold \$1

S. S. Arabia Maru, April 21. from U. S. of America.	Soda, Ash	62	Shanghai.... Bls. 26 Pls.	81.90	Skins, Hare	Pcs. 53,800
Wax, Paraffin	" Caustic	504	Other Ports Bls. 80	100.00	S. S. Dewey April 26.	
Timber:	Sulphur, Black	250	Cotton Rags	12	from U. S. of America.	
Softwood, Ordinary	Tobacco, Prepared....	30	Egg Albumen, Dried..	42	Paper, Printing	Pls. 3,528
Sawn.....Sup. ft. 153,410	Twine	11	Hides, Cow	131	Timber:	
S. S. Tuskuba Maru, April 21	Chocolate	Lb. 1,920	Skins, Goat, Untanned	2,677	Softwood, Ordinary	
from U. S. A.	Bath Tubs, Enamelled. Pcs.	109	Soy.....	75	Sawn.....Sup. ft. 2,283,296	
Cigarettes	Clocks	816	Sugar, Brown.....	10	S. S. Shinyo Maru, April 26.	
S. S. President Hayes, April 12.	Cotton Quilts.....	96	Turnips, Salted	23	from U. S. of America.	
from U. S. of America.	Imitation Leather	24	To New York.		Cigarettes	Mille 15,550
Cottons, Yarn-dyed.... Yds. 2,817	Mate, Unclassed	2,400	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		S. S. President Taft, April 26.	
Graphite..... Pls. 24	Motor-cars.....	7	White, other Ports Bls. 100 Pls.	80	from U. S. of America.	
Iron Nails, Cut	Motor-trucks	1	Antimony, Crude Pls.	1,428	Iron Bars	Pls. 149
" Washers.....	Oilcloth	1,024	" Regulus.....	2,940	Wire Defective.....	305
" Wire Shorts....	Typewriters	161	Brassware	27	Acid, Unclassed	5
Iron Galvanized:	Canned Vegetables... Doz.	177	Bristles	346	Canned Asparagus	10
Wire Shorts.....	" Goods, Unclassed	167	Camphor, ...	50	" Fruits	150
" Rope, Old	Coffee, in Tins	238	Chinaaware Fine.....	103	" Milk Condensed	3,227
Asparagus Canned	Files, Steel.....	960	Egg Albumen, Dried	110	" Evaporated	111
Bronze Powder	Hosiery	Doz. 72	Feathers	64	Fruits, Fresh	24
Cheese	Shirts, Cotton.....	20	Hides, Buffalo	433	Gelatine	1
Dextrine	Underwears Cotton	164	Intestines, Pigs', Salted	172	Glue	24
Fruits, Dried	Shoes..... Pairs	1,104	Nutgalls	421	Leather, Calf.....	6
Grease	Cigarettes..... Mille	16,000	Oil, Wood	282	" Sole.....	961
Hams and Bacon	Cigars	20	Skins, Goat, Untanned	731	Macaroni.....	17
Indigo Paste, Artificial,	Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 24,327		Soy.....	25	Oranges, Fresh	1,269
20 per cent.....	Varnish	1,464	Tungsten Ore.....	832	Newspapers, Old	88
Ink, Printing.....	Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.		Skins, Doe	Pcs. 5,000	Paper, Unclassed	2,260
Leather, Calf.....	94..... Hk. Tls.	6,619	Carpets	Hk. Tls. 5,559	Potatoes.....	15
" Patent	Machinery	78,473	S. S. Langton Hall, April 23.		Raisins.....	133
" Sole.....	Treasure:		To Baltimore.		Shrimps, Dried	6
Milk, Condensed	Silver Bars	664,689	Bristles	Pls. 48	Starch	10
" Evaporated	S. S. President Hayes, April 22.		Cassia Lingea	504	Sugar, White, Cubs	23
Newspapers, Old	To Providence.		Mattings	Rolls 647	Canned Salmon..... Doz.	48
Paper, Blotting.....	Silk, Waste:		Fans, Palm-leaf, Fine.. Pcs.	75,000	Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 1,004	
" Writing.....	Other Ports, Bls. 160 Pls.	200	To Phillipsburg.		Chocolate	Lb. 2,028
" Unclassed.....	To New Bedford.		Hair, Horse	Pls. 52	Timber, Unclassed.... Sup. ft. 5,024	
Raisins	Silk Waste:		To New York.		Shoes, Leather..... Pairs	70
Seed, Biru	Other Ports.. Bls. 80 Pls.	100	Antimony Crude..... Pls.	1,680	Lemons, Fresh	Pcs. 231,450
Sharks' Fins, not Prepared ..	To Boston.		" Regulus	840	Treasure:	
	Silk, Waste:		Bristles	45	Silver Bars.... Hk. Tls.	956,136

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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY
MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 19—Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden sailed for America and after visit there will tour Japan, China and India—Russian mine-workers contribute £260,000 to relief of families of British strikers.

May 20—Owing to failure of British railway companies to reinstate employes following conclusion of strike, reported that further trouble may develop—French court sentences John Leather, Englishman, to prison for three years on charge of espionage—British and French continue negotiations on war debt question—Oakland (Cal) Post-Enquirer broadcasts special program for China radio fans, but unheard in Shanghai owing to interference of Japanese stations—Viscount Cecil at Geneva announces British policy respecting disarmament to effect that Britain does not expect to increase her army, but that Navy required more cruisers and air force must be kept on parity with other nations.

May 21—Executive of British Miners Federation recommends acceptance of reorganization proposal of Royal Commission but rejects proposal to reduce wages.—Italy adopts labor law forbidding strikes.—United States Senate adopts resolution proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri for investigation of recent senatorial elections in Pennsylvania; Reed charged that from G. \$3,000,000 to G.\$5,000,000 had been expended.—M. Raoul Peret, French Finance Minister, announces secret measure to restore franc to parity.—Ross Kilpatrick, pioneer American airman who participated in the flight in 1920 from New York to Alaska, was killed at Summit, Illinois where he was piloting a mail plane.

May 22—William Vare, Philadelphia politician wins nomination seat in United States Senate on wet issue against Governor Pinchot, Senator Pepper, both of the latter claiming Coolidge support—Lloyd George announced that rumors regarding his resignation from the Liberal party are unfounded—Announced that Great Britain may obtain contract for construction of new naval craft for the Argentine Republic, the cost to be G.\$32,000,000—Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. Treasury, announces that the return of the French franc to par depends upon settlement of the French war debt to the United States and Great Britain.

May 23—Reports from Paris indicate that the Riff tribesmen are deserting Abd-el-Krim—Soviet envoy M. Selebriakoff in Japan discussing with Japanese Government the development of through traffic arrangements between Japan and Europe. Japanese insist China must be taken into the agreement—French franc improves on New York Exchange market on announcement from Paris that scheme for creating central clearing house for handling forward exchange contracts.

May 24—British coal strike situation takes on another gloomy turn as a result of which orders are placed in the United States for coal supplies—French claim capture of Abe-el-Krim, noted Riff revolutionary—Japanese issue statement opposing American proposal of conscription at Disarmament Meeting in Geneva, Japanese claiming that smallness of their country makes conscription necessary—Mr. Peel, British delegate to the Chinese Tariff Conference, who has been in Japan for several weeks, sails for home.—Russians announce scheme for exploring the Gobi desert.

May 25—French claim capture of Abd-el-Krim and his family and big victory over Riffs—Button factories in Manila complain of Japanese monopoly of pearl-shell output from Sulu Sea, thus starving their mills—Italian Government proposes to spend some 700,000,000 lire for the construction of a gigantic fleet of airplanes during the fiscal year—American financial interests have completed a purchase of the zinc mines in Polish Upper Silesia, involving further investments of more than \$10,000,000—Opposition is aroused in South Africa by the proposal of the Government to substitute a new national flag for the Union Jack—New York financiers say franc will not recover as long as present Cabinet holds on—The results so far of the elections in Egypt indicate an overwhelming victory for the Zaghlulist coalition.

May 26—Mount Tokacci, a dormant volcano in Hokkaido, Japan, suddenly blows up whole mountain top on farm lands below; more than 2,000 are reported dead. Relief trains are rushing to scene of havoc—Adb el Krim, captured Riff leader, asks clemency from French but latter would finish job—Marshals Wu and Chang prepare to go to Peking for a joint conference—President Coolidge signs bill providing machinery for mediation of railroad labor troubles in U.S.

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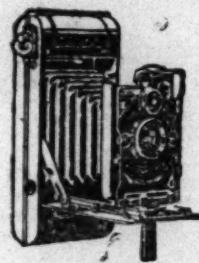
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